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Jefferson Medical College Alumni Bulletin-Vol. 1 No. 14; May, 1930

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Jefferson Medical College

ALUMNI BULLETIN

Vol. I

May, 1930

No. 14

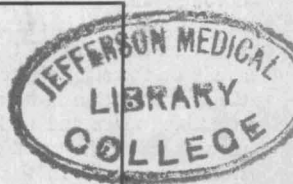
Issued by the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association through the Committee on Publicity. Address all communications to the Editor, Dr. Edward Weiss, 1923 Spruce Street, Philadelphia

Dedicatory Address of George B. McClellan at Opening of Jefferson's New Medical College Building

IT IS a great honor to be permitted to take part in the dedication of the new building of Jefferson Medical College. It is a distinction, of which I am very proud, that I, the last of his descendents to bear his name, should be permitted to join with you in honoring the memory of the founder, in completing a part of the work that he began. Four McClellans have been associated with the development of this institution, but the most distinguished was the first.

George McClellan was a great surgeon, a great organizer and a great executive. During a professional career of only twenty years he founded two medical schools, invented the clinical method of teaching, and probably did more than any single individual in the United States to bring the science of surgery from the darkness of the middle ages to the light of modern times.

THE
ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
OF THE
JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE
THIS TABLET RECORDS
THE GIFT OF \$100,000 BY THE
ALUMNI ASSOCIATION AS ITS
CONTRIBUTION TO THE ERECTION
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF EXPERIMENTAL MEDICINE
CREATED AS A MEMORIAL TO
A MEMBER, FRIEND, DISTINGUISHED
SURGEON, AUTHOR, AND TEACHER
JOHN CHALMERS DaCOSTA
CLASS OF 1885
AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A
PERMANENT ENDOWMENT FUND
ALL DONE IN THE AFFECTION
BORNE BY ITS MEMBERS FOR
THEIR ALMA MATER



As a very ignorant layman I have read with constantly increasing surprise and wonder the long list of original operations which he performed. Among others, of how he extracted the lens of the eye, of how he couched for cataract (whatever that may mean), of how he extirpated the parotid gland, and all these before the discovery of anaesthetics.

Parenthetically and frankly my wonder at the achievements of the operator give place as I read, to surprise that in surgical works the co-operation of the subject is always taken as a matter of course. I have the most profound admiration for the courage and heroism of the countless men and women who before the days of anaesthetics were willing to submit to the knife, whose desire to live was so great that they were willing to undergo the indescribable torture

of a major operation which, as often as not, ended in death from shock, sepsis, bad nursing and unspeakable hospital conditions. We hear a great deal of the courage and coolness of the early surgeons, but the real sportsmen were the patients. Truly, in the literal meaning of the word, there were patients in those days; patients who suffered that science might serve humanity.

As a surgeon George McClellan shares with Valentine Mott and John C. Warren the credit of really creating modern surgery in this country, for it must not be forgotten that these three men belonged to the generation immediately succeeding that of John Hunter, to whom is due the glory of the transmutation in 1745 of "the art and mystery of barbers" into the surgery we know. Yet astounding as were McClellan's surgical achievements, his work outside the amphitheatre appeals far more to me as a layman. I like to think of him as he was, unyielding and uncompromising when he believed that his cause was just, never knowing when he was beaten, persistent, indomitable, unconquerable. At 25 he felt the urge to teach, and as the only Medical School in Philadelphia would have none of him, he organized his own clinic. As his class outgrew his facilities, he determined to organize a medical school of his own and at the age of 31, in the teeth of the opposition of the University of Pennsylvania, and of almost all of the older men in his profession, almost single-handed he founded Jefferson Medical College. He was a loyal and devoted friend and an honorable, hard-hitting and hard-fighting enemy. When the clouds gathered and he found that he had lost his hold on his colleagues, he resigned in 1838 and at once organized a Medical Department in Philadelphia of Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, where he lectured until the spring of 1843.

On May 9, 1847, McClellan died at the early age of 51, leaving to Jefferson College that he had served and loved so well the memory of his achievements, of his great force and unceasing energy, of his devotion to high ideals and of his marvelous ability to inspire those with whom he worked and those whom he led with his own enthusiasm and his own purpose, so that with devotion and with love, when he called they followed. This ability was realized still more emphatically in his even greater son, the Commander of the Army of the Potomac. If it is true that the spirit of the dead can dominate the living, then the spirit of George McClellan is as vital a force for righteousness in Jefferson Medical College today as it was when he performed the first operation in its amphitheatre 105 years ago. And the spirit of Jefferson Medical College is nothing more and nothing less than the spirit of the medical profession in this country. For us who are of the twentieth century and of the United States the medical profession stands apart from all others. In these days of materialism and disbelief, it is the only one that we have crowned with a nimbus of idealism, the only one in which we believe. Most of us know or think we know far more than our legal advisor. Most of us are perfectly sure that we can build far better than can our architect, while our clergyman is almost constantly an opponent in either an open or a silent and often sub-conscious joint debate. But our physician is the one man of our acquaintance who is not only our great and good friend, he is the one individual with whom we come in contact who is always right, who can never be wrong, the one man we know in whom we invariably, unswervingly and implicitly believe. If our lawyer tells us that we shall lose our case we either think him pessimistic and continue to hope, or we pay him off and retain someone else. If our architect objects to the plans that we have drawn for our house, we find one who will carry them out. While if our clergyman disagrees with us on a question of either religion or morals we are perfectly sure that we are right and are equally sure that he is wrong. But we go to the physician and from him receive a death sentence, and we accept it without appeal, as we accept a reprieve without question.

The faith of the patient in his physician is as the faith of a little child in its mother, for it is the faith that passeth all understanding. And yet does it? Is there not a very good reason for the faith that we have in our medical profession? It cannot be explained by the suggestion that the fear of death will make men take desperate chances, for where there is no question of death involved we nevertheless obey our physicians blindly. I am perfectly sure that were Dr. Evan M. Evans to tell me to eat powdered glass and drink nitric acid as a cure for a cold in the head I should cheerfully and promptly do so, and undoubtedly be cured. The faith that we have in our medical profession is due to the men who compose it and the ideals that inspire them. I do not think that I am unduly urging the American Eagle to spread his wings when I say that the medical profession in this country out-ranks that of any other country in the world, not only in actual achievements accomplished but in the character and standing of the individuals who compose it. In Europe until comparatively recently the only professions open to the sons of the aristocracy were the army, the navy, politics, the church sometimes, and even less frequently the law, for the church and the law were almost entirely recruited from the middle class

and until the middle of the 18th century the surgeon and the barber were professional colleagues. Even today on the continent the church, the law, and medicine are distinctly middle class professions.

In this country social lines have never been strictly drawn and it has never been considered a social stigma to have brains or to work.

As G. K. Chesterton has said: "Americans really respect work, rather as Europeans respect war. There is a halo of heroism about it; and he who shrinks from it is less than a man." The learned professions have not only been regarded with favor by all classes of the community, but they have conferred social distinction on those who had the ability to belong to them. There was a time before the day of big business, in the age of innocence when society was simpler in this country, that the community at large rather doubted the ability of the mere business man to rule the State, rather doubted that the possession of great wealth was of itself alone a guarantee of greatness and a passport to Heaven. The people turned instinctively to the professions for their leaders, and lawyers, physicians, soldiers and clergymen occupied most of the positions of trust. The professions were recruited from the pick of the men of ambition and of brains, and the best of them went into medicine.

The men who join the medical profession today are quite the equals of their predecessors for present day requirements and standards are so high that only the very fittest survive. A

Annual Banquet

Time: Thursday, June 5,
7.30 P. M., Daylight Saving
Time.

Place: Benjamin Franklin
Hotel, Ninth and Chestnut
Streets.

Cost: Six and a half dollars
per plate.

Entertainment: Music and
the speakers.

Occasion: The annual Alumni
Banquet of the Jefferson Alumni
Association with the graduates
of the Class of 1930 as guests.

clod may slip into the law; there have been soldiers and sailors who were not geniuses, and even in the church men are sometimes found who are not models of wisdom. Think for a moment what the requirements are for the practice of medicine. A college or University degree, four years of medical school, and two years of intern work in a hospital, or ten years in all of education after leaving school before the successful aspirant is even able to begin to earn a living; a longer course of preparation for any human activity except perhaps that for qualification in the company of Jesus, the Jesuits. Is it any wonder that many are called but few are chosen in a profession which requires for its acquisition not only brains and ability but self-sacrifice, determination, and pluck. On becoming a member of a profession the lawyer, the soldier, and the sailor swear to support the Constitution, the clergyman swears to support the articles of religion governing his church, if any there be, and no other professional man, except the physician, takes any obligation at all on receiving his license to practice. The physician is bound through life, if not in this country by the actual words, certainly by the spirit of the Hippocratic oath that epitomizes in a few sentences the ideals, the hopes and the standards of his profession.

The oath reads: "The regimen I adopt shall be for the benefit of my patients according to my ability and judgment and not for their hurt or for any wrong. Whatsoever house I enter, there will I go for the benefit of the sick, refraining from all wrong-doing or corruption. . . . Whatsoever things I see or hear concerning the life of men in my attendance on the sick or even

apart therefrom which ought not be noised abroad, I will keep silence thereon counting such things to be sacred secrets."

It is this guiding rule of honesty and discretion that has given the medical profession its influence throughout our land. Robert Louis Stevenson has eloquently paid his tribute to the physician in saying:

"There are men and classes of men that stand above the common herd: the soldier, the sailor, and the shepherd not infrequently; the artist rarely; rarelier still the clergyman; the physician almost as a rule. He is the flower (such as it is) of our civilization; and when that stage of man is done with; and only remembered to be marvelled at in history, he will be thought to have shared as little as any in the defects of the period, and most notably exhibited the virtues of the race. Generosity he has, such as is possible to those who practise an art, never to those who drive a trade; discretion, tested by a hundred secrets; tact tried in a thousand embarrassments; and what are more important, Heracleean cheerfulness and courage. So it is that he brings air and cheer into the sick room, and often enough though not as often as he wishes, brings healing."

Stevenson was speaking of and describing his family physician.

The position of the old-fashioned family physician was quite unique. He was not only the adviser of his patients in all matters relating to their health, but he was far more than that, he was their guide, their councillor and their own familiar friend in most of the ordinary affairs of life. The family physician was called in again and again merely for the satisfaction his presence brought in moments of depression or unhappiness. His influence was greater than that of the clergyman, for because his contacts with sorrow and suffering were usually more intimate, his training and his experience made him more human. He was the concrete expression of honesty and discretion, the messenger of good will. In these days of intensive activity, of extreme division of labor, and of utmost specialization the family physician, alas, is very rapidly disappearing. He still survives in the smaller communities, still ready night and day, winter or summer to answer the call of rich and poor alike, at a moment's notice to cure a cold or reduce a fever, to set a broken arm, or take out an appendix, and in his few moments of relaxation to dine with the family, to advise where the boy shall go to school, or the girl to college, ever ready with help, and sympathy and friendship.

With the marvelous progress of medicine and surgery in this country during the last year, specialization has probably been necessary. We are doubtless better off physically today than were our fathers before us. They went to the family physician who not only diagnosed their ailments, but treated them, operated upon them, advised them, cheered them, and often cured them. We, in our superior modernity, go first to the diagnostician, who then sends us to a specialist, a different one for each organ of the body, from the lordly hair specialist at the top to the humble chiropodist at the foot. The natural and inevitable consequence of this specialization is a loss of the human touch, which is greatly to be deplored.

Unhappily in this business age specialization has tended to make of some physicians and surgeons nothing more than successful tradesmen, thinking of their patients not as friends but as lines of goods to be exploited for revenue, charging for their services what the traffic will bear; occasionally it has been rumored making a practice of charging ten per cent of the patient's annual income for a major operation. I know that those who are in the habit of charging what the traffic will bear, defend the practice on the ground that otherwise they could not afford to work in hospitals for nothing; in other words, that their prosperous patients must pay their charities, although we laymen have always had a suspicion that it is on charity cases that most of the great and successful experiments have first been tried.

The old delightful relationship between physician and patient in the great cities at least, is becoming constantly more rare, and even among the most altruistic and exalted members of the profession we patients, are becoming more and more mere laboratory subjects, who if not experimented on are at least treated with the detachment and impersonality that must result from an absence of personal acquaintance.

The progress of science has doubtless made this condition unavoidable, but we can take comfort in the thought that while our souls have lost the old friendly communion with our physicians our bodies have gained by their greater knowledge and skill. And more than this, we can take comfort in the thought that while the family physician is joining the company of the dinosaurs, his modern successor is still ruled by the old sense of honor, by the Hippocratic standard of right and discretion.

Of course the medical profession has had its black sheep. It has had its Dr. Webster, its Dr. Neil Cream, its Dr. Lamson, its Dr. Waite, its Dr. Pritchard, its Dr. Crippen, its Dr. Buchanan, and its William Burke, who while not a member of the profession in the technical sense at least did what he could in his modest way to help it. Black sheep that so discouraged the saintly Mahatma Gandhi as to cause him to exclaim "Medical science is the concentrated essence of black magic." But black sheep dwell in every fold, and the Mahatma is an oriental and a poet as well as a saint.

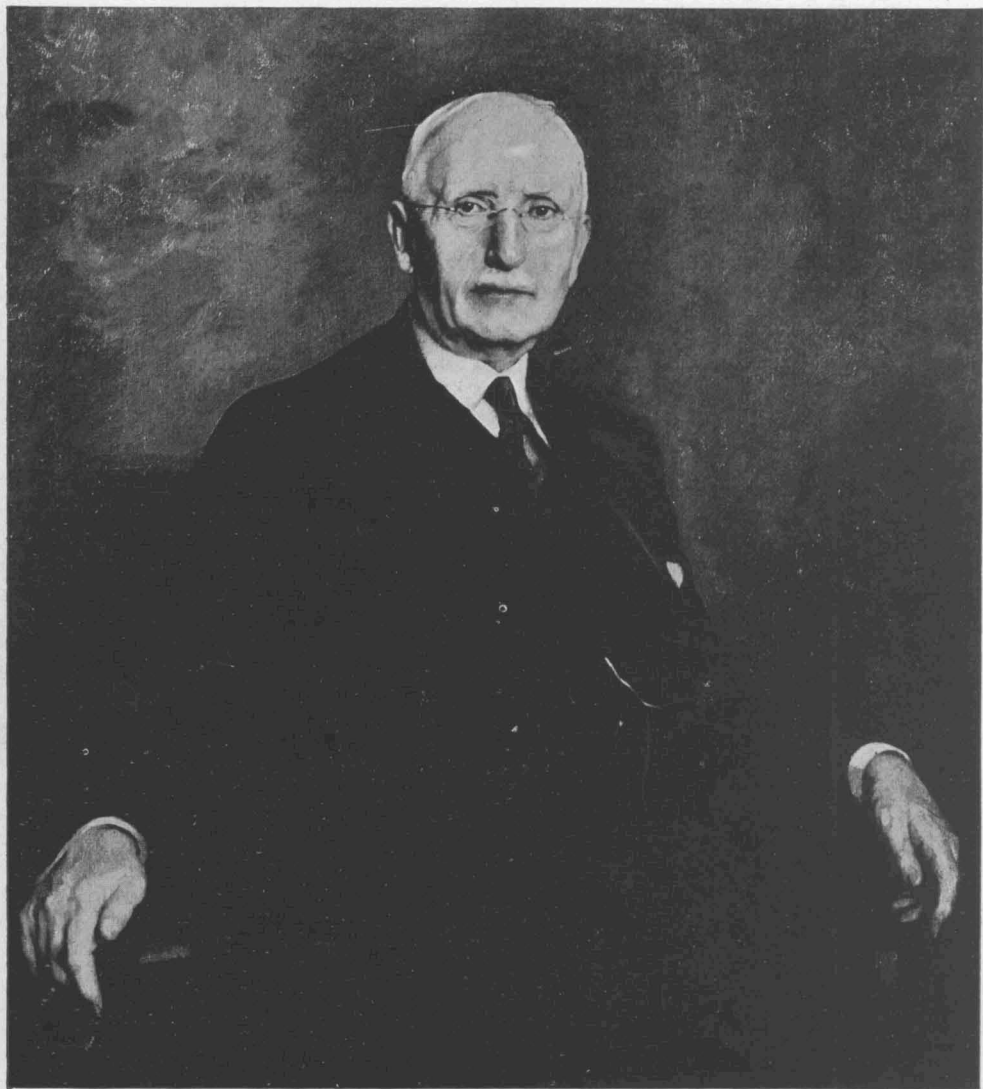
Taken by and large, it is a safe assertion to make that medicine and surgery, despite the means and opportunities ready at hand, have produced fewer black sheep than any other profession in the world. The profession is held in more esteem, and its members are greater scientists and they are as good men as ever before, whose ideals are as high and whose purposes are as exalted as at any time in the world's history.

The medical and surgical commercialists are few and far between. There is no profession in which material success is less frequent, in which material reward is lower in proportion to the amount of ability and time expended in the attainment of results, or in which professional fame is so often accompanied with financial sacrifice. Professional progress will continue and lofty standards will be maintained as long as the profession is recruited with men who hold to the old ideals, the sons of institutions like this.

May the new building that we are inaugurating today help forward the great work of Jefferson Medical College. As it has served mankind in the years that have been, may it continue true to its mission in the years that are to be. May the influence of the great dead and of those alive today always rule their successors so that centuries from now even should their names be forgotten, the spirit of the McClellans, the Grosses, the Pancoasts, the da Costa's, of Mutter, Brinton, Keen, Rogers, and Patterson shall still inspire and govern the graduates of the future in their unselfish and successful efforts to make this world a better and a happier dwelling place for humanity.



DEAN ROSS V. PATTERSON, GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, ALBA B. JOHNSON



MR. ALBA B. JOHNSON

President of Board of Trustees—Jefferson Medical College

A Portrait by Benedict A. Osnis, of Philadelphia
Presented to the College at the Recent Alumni Smoker



ROSS V. PATTERSON, M. D.
Dean of Jefferson Medical College

A Portrait by Benedict A. Osnis, of Philadelphia
Presented by Alumni to Their Alma Mater at the Annual Smoker

Death of Professor Hiram R. Loux

PROFESSOR HIRAM RITTENHOUSE LOUX died suddenly on February 27, 1930, at his Germantown home. Death brought to a close an illustrious career of a son of Jefferson who graduated in the class of 1882, and at the time of his death was Professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery in his Alma Mater.

Professor Loux was born in Bucks County, Penna., July 16, 1859. Before matriculating at Jefferson in 1879, he taught school for three years in Montgomery and Bucks Counties. He early came under the personal tutelage of Professor Samuel D. Gross, who urged him to pursue the three year course in medicine rather than one of two years which was then offered the student. Upon graduation he moved to Souderton, Penna., where he was engaged for ten years in the general practice of medicine, and upon returning to Philadelphia in 1892, entered the surgical service of Professor W. W. Keen as an assistant in the Surgical Laboratory.

The same year he was appointed a Demonstrator of Surgery and Demonstrator of Fractures and Fracture Dressings, a position which he filled for fifteen years. In 1894 when the Department of Urology was founded with Professor Orville Horwitz as chief, Doctor Loux became affiliated with it, remaining until the death of Professor Horwitz when he became head of the department in 1913.

He was for many years a surgeon to the Philadelphia General Hospital, and upon his resignation in 1925, was senior surgeon to this institution.

Doctor Loux was a Fellow of the American Medical Association, the American College of Surgeons, the American Urological Association, the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Philadelphia, and numerous local, medical and scientific clubs. He was a member of the Art Club, the Union League and the Philadelphia Country Club.

Three Jefferson Graduates Appointed Professors

THE Board of Trustees have announced appointments of three graduates of Jefferson to full professorships to succeed vacancies by death or resignation.

Dr. Louis Clerf, Class of 1912, becomes Professor of Bronchoscopy and Esophagoscopy to succeed Professor Chevalier Jackson. Dr. J. Clarence Keeler, Class of 1896, becomes Professor of Otolaryngology to succeed the late Dr. S. MacCuen Smith. Dr. Thomas C. Stellwagon, Class of 1903, is to be Professor of Urology, succeeding Professor Hiram Loux, who died recently.

Professor Clerf served his internship at Jefferson Hospital and was chief resident in 1914

and 1915. His long association with Dr. Chevalier Jackson has made him well known in this important field. In addition to Jefferson Hospital he also has connections with Pennsylvania, Germantown, Jewish and St. Joseph Hospitals in Philadelphia.

Professor Keeler has long been connected with both Jefferson Medical College and the Hospital. He was Associate Professor of Otolaryngology until his appointment as head of the department.

Professor Stellwagon has been associated with Jefferson since his graduation and saw extensive service during the World War.

A Jefferson Song

A SONG of Jefferson which can be used at entertainments of Alumni and student gatherings is now being sought by a special song committee headed by Professor Fielding O. Lewis. The committee offers as a prize the sum of \$100 to the graduate or undergraduate of Jefferson Medical College who produces the words and music of a Song of Jefferson.

New Course for Jefferson

A course for the study of Eugenics is now being planned for Jefferson. It was made possible by the gift of \$70,000 by the late Dr. J. Ewing Mears, Philadelphia surgeon. It was originally created as a gift to Harvard, and upon being declined was awarded by Judge Henry C. Thompson, Jr., to Jefferson as trustee under the provisions of the will.

President Johnson's Address at Dedicatory Exercises*

As we pursue life's course from infancy to age, we discover that its pathways are not straight and level but are a series of hills to climb, obstacles to overcome and achievements to win. In youth there are lessons to be learned, tasks to be performed and examinations to be passed; in manhood there are experiences to be gained, business problems to be mastered and successes to achieve. Each victory sinks into insignificance in contrast with the new problems presenting themselves for solution and each victory gained supplies the experience and power necessary to win new ones. This is life. With institutions the same conditions prevail. Such has been the history of Jefferson Medical College during the more than a century of its existence, years of struggle and honest effort to do well the work to which it has dedicated itself. These have resulted in continuous growth and successive enlargements both of the work and of the facilities necessary for its accomplishment.

The rapid advance in medicine and the growth of our work are constantly pressing new requirements, and the Trustees hope and trust that ways and means will be provided for carrying forward the great work necessary to keep pace with the developments of medical science and make better provision for the accommodation and comfort of students.

On behalf of the Trustees I desire to make certain acknowledgments.

Mr. Martin, Chairman of the Building Committee, has with great skill managed the details of the work of construction of this new building. To him and to Mr. Horace Trumbauer, the Architect, and his associates, special recognition is due.

Dean Patterson has faithfully labored to plan the building so as to make it most modern and best adapted to its purposes, and provide in it the best appliances for medical teaching. Recognition of his valuable work is especially merited.

Doyle and Company, Builders, did their work well.

I desire to express deep gratitude to those whose gifts, large and small, contributed to make this building possible. These gifts were actuated by many motives, among which were doubtless the desire to promote the teaching of medicine, the education of medical practitioners and to advance the boundaries of medical knowledge. Many were doubtless influenced by gratitude for the medical skill and kindly care which has eased or cured the sickness of loved ones. Others have been influenced by civic patriotism, by pride in preserving the long established primacy of Philadelphia as a medical center, and members of the Alumni have made generous contributions actuated by loyalty to their Alma Mater. To all of these our sense of obligation is deep and sincere.

Who can predict the future of Jefferson? The old buildings which have been its home in the past acquired atmosphere and traditions which were cherished by those who studied within its walls. They honored association with those who have successively constituted its faculty and profited by their instruction. They regard them as models of the medical profession to be imitated and so far as possible emulated. May we not believe that this Jefferson spirit will be strengthened in these new surroundings, that the teaching of the future will excel that of the past, that the boundaries of medical science will be advanced and that the future of our beloved College will be even more brilliant than its past?

It is gratifying to have a grandson of the founder of this institution as our speaker on this occasion. Not only is he the grandson of our Dr. George McClellan, the founder, but he is the son of General George B. McClellan, who occupies a large place in the history of the Civil War as Commander of the Army of the Potomac. He has occupied many public positions of trust including that of President of the Board of Aldermen of New York City. He served as an Officer of Ordnance in the United States Army in France throughout the Great War. He is a writer of books and a contributor to current literature. Since 1912 he has been Professor of Economic History at Princeton University. I have great pleasure in presenting Honorable George Brinton McClellan.

*EDITOR'S NOTE.—Because of lack of space and reduplication of historical events, Mr. Alba B. Johnson's address has been condensed in this publication.



LOUIS CLERF, '12

Don't Forget
 Alumni Clinics,
 Class Reunions
 and
 Annual Banquet
 June 4 and 5

Silver Anniversary

The Class of 1905 will wear gala colors during the annual banquet in June, for it will be the twenty-fifth anniversary of its graduation. Already a committee has been planning for the celebration; it consists of Drs. Maier, Milliken, McCullough, Friedenberg, Shea, Bloomfield and Schneider.

Alumni Banquet

7.30 P. M.

Daylight Saving Time

June 5, 1930

Tenth Reunion, Class of '20

A unique two-day program has been prepared for the tenth reunion of the Class of 1920, details of which have been mailed to the members. The luncheon will be held at the University Club, Sixteenth and Locust Streets, on Thursday, June 5, at 1 P. M., Daylight Saving Time. One of the largest class reunions in the history of Jefferson is forecasted.



THOMAS C. STELLWAGON, '03

DaCosta Honored

Professor John Chalmers DaCosta was honored by more than 1500 Medical Associates on April 30, 1930, at a banquet in his honor at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia. The occasion was under the auspices of the Philadelphia County Medical Society and was designated "DaCosta Surgical Night."

On the program was Dr. Walter E. Dandy, of Johns Hopkins; Dr. Rudolph Matas, of Tulane University, and Dr. John B. Deaver, of Philadelphia.

At the testimonial dinner a subscription of ten dollars was requested for the establishment of a fund, to be known as the DaCosta Foundation, which shall be used by the Philadelphia County Medical Society for educational purposes. With the nucleus thus established in honor of Dr. DaCosta, it was hoped that the Foundation will eventually reach such proportions that its use will have a decided bearing on the future post-graduate education of the physicians of Philadelphia.



DR. J. CLARENCE KEELER, '96

Annual Alumni Smoker and Business Meeting a Success

THE Smoker and annual business meeting of the Alumni Association was held at the College on February 22, 1930. It was the largest attended and most successful similar gathering in the history of the Alumni Association of Jefferson Medical College. It was the first time that the smoker and collation was held within the College walls and the 700 or more who attended approved the occasion and entertainment with marked rejoicing.

It was held in conjunction with the dedication of the new college buildings and the very popular alumni clinics. Professor George B. McClellan, of Princeton, a grandson of the founder of Jefferson, gave the dedicatory address, which appears elsewhere in this issue of the Alumni Bulletin.

At the annual business meeting Dr. Elmer L. Myers, the president, who presided, announced the activities of the Association during the past year. He reported that the entire senior class and 296 additional graduates had joined the Alumni Association.

A special report by Dean Ross V. Patterson of the College Endowment Committee reported that a bronze tablet was to be erected as a Memorial to Professor John Chalmers DaCosta, in whose honor the Alumni of Jefferson have established the new Department of Experimental Medicine. This move was approved by the Alumni gathered at the business meeting; it will set aside the sum of \$100,000 to establish this Department on the sixth floor of the new college building, and an additional sum of \$100,000, the income of which will help to maintain the expenses of the department.

Dr. Edward J. Klopp, Class of 1906, was elected President of the Alumni Association for the ensuing year. Vice-Presidents elected were Drs. Elmer H. Funk, William H. Kraemer, Clifford B. Lull, and Louis H. Clerf. Dr. Ross V. Patterson was elected Vice-Chairman. Other officers elected were Dr. James L. Richards, Corresponding Secretary; Dr. Carroll R. Mullen, recording secretary; Dr. Harold W. Jones, treasurer.

Board of Trustees Approves Alumni Fund Activities

ON MOTION made, seconded, and unanimously carried, the Secretary was directed to incorporate in the record of this meeting the following Minute:

"The Board of Trustees of The Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia desire by this Minute to express their appreciation of the ever loyal activities of the Alumni Association, particularly marked by the generosity of its members in contributing to the future development of the College in providing the funds to meet the cost of the erection of the Department of Experimental Medicine on the sixth floor of the

new College Building, as a memorial to the distinguished alumnus, John Chalmers Da Costa, and also in creating a permanent endowment fund to be known as the Alumni Endowment Fund, the income from which is to be used for the payment of salaries of full-time laboratory teachers and research workers, preference being given to graduates of The Jefferson Medical College.

"The acts of the Alumni Association in performing this service to their Alma Mater are an inspiration and source of great encouragement and promise to the Board of Trustees."

Alumni Chapters Are Active

THE North Carolina Chapter of the Jefferson Alumni Association held its annual meeting in Pinehurst, April 29, 1930, at the Carolina Hotel, during the meeting of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina. Alumni from every section of the State were in attendance; there were approximately seventy-five of them who attended the dinner, presided over by the President, Dr. Thurman D. Kitchin, Class of 1908. The College and General Alumni Association were represented by Dr. Ross V. Patterson.

At the business meeting officers for the following year were elected as follows:

President—Dr. Oliver L. Sharp, Greensboro, '22.

Vice-President—Dr. Charles R. Sharp, Lexington, '14.

Secretary and Treasurer—Dr. D. R. Perry, Durham, '19.

The meeting for 1931 will be held at Durham, North Carolina.

An informal gathering of Jefferson Alumni was held prior to the annual meeting and banquet of the Allegheny County Medical Society on April 8, at the Pittsburgh Athletic Club, at which there were in attendance fifty-one Jefferson graduates. The meeting was presided over by the President of the Southeastern Chapter of the Jefferson Alumni Association, Dr. James H. Corwin, Washington, Pennsylvania, '03, and had as its honor guest, Dr. Ross V. Patterson, President-elect of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania.

Alumni Clinics

Clinical Amphitheatre

Two Days

June 4, by *Ex-Internes*

June 5, by *General Staff*

THE Alumni clinics, started last year were so well attended both last June and at the dedication of the new building that they have been arranged for this year. If attendance is an evidence of popularity they have received the stamp of approval. Every one is invited for the two days. Arrange to be present.

Golf

Wednesday, June 4th.

AFTER the clinics on Wednesday, June 4th, golf has been arranged at the Rolling Green Golf Club. Those of you wishing to play should communicate with Dr. Roy H. Mohler, 323 South 20th Street, by June 2nd.

ANNUAL ALUMNI BANQUET

7.30 P. M., Daylight Saving Time

JUNE 5, 1930

Alumni Clinics

In the Clinical Amphitheatre—June 5, 1930

- 10.00 A. M.—“The Treatment of Colitis.”—Dr. F. J. Kalteyer.
 10.15 A. M.—“Balance in Relation to Health.”—Dr. J. Torrence Rugh.
 10.30 A. M.—“The Significance of Hematuria.”—Dr. Willard H. Kinney.
 10.45 A. M.—“The Prevention of Acquired Deafness.”—Dr. J. Clarence Keeler.
 11.00 A. M.—“The Forms of Nephritis.”—Dr. Thomas McCrae.
 11.15 A. M.—“Problems Relative to the Diagnosis and the Treatment of Sterile Women.”—Dr. Brooke M. Anspach.
 11.30 A. M.—“Coronary Thrombosis.”—Dr. Ross V. Patterson.
 11.45 A. M.—“Conditions in Which Splenectomy is Indicated.”—Dr. John H. Gibbon.
 12.00 Noon.—“The Treatment of Pneumonia.”—Dr. Hobart A. Hare.
 12.15 P. M.—“Chronic Focal Infection Experimentally Produced.”—Dr. Virgil Holland Moon.
 12.30 P. M.—“Hyperthyroidism—Surgical Treatment.”—Dr. Thomas Shallow.
 1.00 P. M.—Class Luncheon.
 3.00 P. M.—Baseball—Phillies vs. St. Louis.
 7.00 P. M.—Alumni Dinner—Benjamin Franklin Hotel.

Ex-Internes' Day—June 4, 1930

- 9.40 A. M.—Dr. W. E. Burnett, '23. Serum Treatment of Gas Gangrene.
 9.50 A. M.—Dr. Benjamin Haskell, '23. The Treatment of Chronic Ulcerative Colitis with Calcium and Parathormone.
 10.00 A. M.—Dr. George Willauer, '23. The Treatment of Varicose Veins by Injection.
 10.10 A. M.—Dr. Gulden Mackmull, '25. The Human Constitution and Practical Medicine.
 10.20 A. M.—Dr. Bruce Fleming, '21. The Cholecystogram in Surgical Diagnosis.
 10.30 A. M.—Dr. John Eads, '26. The Regulation of Gastric Acidity by Duodenal Regurgitation.
 10.40 A. M.—Dr. V. C. Garner, '20. Modern Treatment Problems in Syphilis.
 10.50 A. M.—Dr. T. L. Montgomery, '20. Syphilis as an Obstetric Problem.
 11.00 A. M.—Dr. M. J. Sokoloff, '20. Pulmonary Syphilis.
 11.10 A. M.—Dr. L. C. Scheffey, '20. The Role of the Positive Wasserman in Gynecological Surgery.
 11.20 A. M.—Dr. A. Cantarow, '24. The Relationship between Calcium Metabolism and Hepatic Insufficiency.
 11.30 A. M.—Dr. Henry Seelaus, '18. A New Method of Making Spinal Encephalograms.
 11.40 A. M.—Dr. Ralph Tyson, '15. Infant Feeding Simplified.
 11.50 A. M.—Dr. Edward J. Klopp, '06. Diagnosis of Carcinoma of the Colon and Rectum.
 12.00 Noon.—Dr. W. H. Perkins, '17. Coronary Atherosclerosis in Natives of the Tropics.
 12.10 P. M.—Dr. Elmer H. Funk, '08. Primary Carcinoma of the Lungs. Clinical Manifestations.
 12.20 P. M.—Dr. Louis Clerf, '12. Primary Carcinoma of the Lungs. From a Bronchoscopic Standpoint.
 12.30 P. M.—Thomas Stellwagon, '03. “The Pre-Prostatic.”
 1.00 P. M.—Buffet Luncheon.
 Golf—Rolling Green Golf Club. Baseball—Phillies vs. St. Louis Cardinals.
 7.00 P. M.—Ex-Internes' Dinner—Art Club.

(Programme is arranged according to Daylight Saving Time)

Alumni Fund

There follows a General Financial Statement of the Fund; a table showing in each State the number of graduates, the number of those who are members of the Alumni Association, and the contributors to the Alumni Fund; also a statement of the amounts contributed by various classes, and the number in each who have already contributed.

General Financial Statement, May 1, 1930

Total Amount of Fund, December 31, 1929	\$199,965.03
Cash Contributions During 1930	3,361.95
Interest from January 1, 1930	3,841.00
Total Amount of Fund May 1, 1930	\$207,167.98

CONTRIBUTIONS BY STATES

	Number of Graduates in State	Members of As- sociation	Having Contributed to Fund	Amount Contributed
Alabama	24	8	1	\$5.00
Arizona	12	4	—	—
Arkansas	21	3	4	115.00
California	195	53	50	3,109.00
Colorado	37	5	13	279.00
Connecticut	71	48	38	1,375.00
Delaware	41	29	22	890.00
District of Columbia	30	12	10	198.00
Florida	35	20	32	484.00
Georgia	36	6	3	120.00
Idaho	18	9	6	121.00
Illinois	91	22	12	670.00
Indiana	47	16	5	305.00
Iowa	50	8	5	250.00
Kansas	44	11	6	249.00
Kentucky	30	8	2	35.00
Louisiana	11	—	1	50.00
Maine	31	10	5	290.00
Maryland	43	12	5	218.00
Massachusetts	92	40	20	1,042.00
Michigan	34	13	4	150.00
Minnesota	39	14	16	683.00
Mississippi	22	8	2	85.00
Missouri	51	13	14	400.00
Montana	24	10	4	2,026.00
Nebraska	24	13	4	125.00
Nevada	2	2	—	—
New Hampshire	8	1	3	105.00
New Jersey	399	211	99	7,063.68
New Mexico	8	2	1	20.00
New York	226	115	48	2,749.00
North Carolina	256	112	34	707.00
North Dakota	7	3	10	111.50
Ohio	228	29	32	1,626.00
Oklahoma	24	11	3	120.00
Oregon	37	14	7	125.00
Pennsylvania	2,702	1,567	734	108,252.23
Rhode Island	32	12	7	199.15
South Carolina	20	12	4	168.00
South Dakota	9	4	3	85.00
Tennessee	26	7	2	110.00
Texas	81	13	4	173.00
Utah	41	17	4	100.00
Vermont	1	—	—	—
Virginia	52	15	8	183.00
Washington	57	26	16	1,660.00
West Virginia	83	43	17	1,200.00
Wisconsin	24	12	4	180.00
Wyoming	8	3	—	—

Rank of Classes According to Percentage of Contributors Since January 1, 1922

Rank	Class	Living Graduates	Contributors	Percentage	Amount
1	1904	139	74	53.23	\$9,320.15
2	1912	139	66	47.47	6,170.66

3.	1876.	31.	14.	45.16.	729.00
4.	1918.	93.	42.	45.16.	4,425.00
5.	1920.	158.	69.	43.32.	9,726.00
6.	1906.	165.	71.	42.42.	9,275.00
7.	1921.	110.	45.	40.90.	2,137.00
8.	1919.	137.	54.	39.41.	
9.	1917.	131.	50.	38.16.	3,964.75
10.	1869.	11.	4.	36.36.	500.00
11.	1916.	149.	53.	35.57.	4,443.00
12.	1913.	108.	36.	33.33.	2,405.00
13.	1922.	83.	28.	33.73.	998.50
14.	1915.	129.	42.	32.56.	3,157.30
15.	1903.	137.	44.	32.11.	5,633.00
16.	1902.	118.	36.	30.50.	6,108.00
17.	1870.	10.	3.	30.00.	141.00
18.	1908.	148.	43.	29.05.	6,090.00
19.	1911.	101.	29.	28.71.	3,689.00
20.	1879.	47.	13.	27.65.	974.67
21.	1909.	121.	33.	27.27.	1,708.00
22.	1919.	132.	36.	27.27.	1,952.00
23.	1886.	98.	26.	26.53.	2,918.00
24.	1862.	4.	1.	25.00.	2,100.00
25.	1868.	8.	2.	25.00.	126.00
26.	1874.	28.	7.	25.00.	4,210.00
27.	1872.	13.	3.	23.07.	90.00
28.	1897.	85.	19.	22.35.	1,283.33
29.	1896.	117.	26.	22.22.	3,244.00
30.	1910.	132.	28.	21.21.	2,948.00
31.	1887.	78.	16.	20.50.	917.00
32.	1907.	114.	23.	20.17.	2,307.00
33.	1895.	95.	19.	20.00.	991.00
34.	1881.	60.	12.	20.00.	5,247.00
35.	1867.	5.	1.	20.00.	10.00
36.	1901.	107.	21.	19.60.	5,201.00
37.	1884.	68.	12.	17.64.	2,955.00
38.	1894.	102.	18.	17.64.	2,254.00
39.	1905.	137.	24.	17.51.	2,584.16
40.	1900.	82.	14.	17.07.	495.45
41.	1875.	24.	4.	16.67.	580.00
42.	1899.	66.	11.	16.67.	2,863.00
43.	1865.	6.	1.	16.67.	2.00
44.	1892.	68.	11.	16.17.	774.00
45.	1888.	82.	12.	14.63.	446.00
46.	1891.	90.	12.	13.33.	2,389.00
47.	1923.	145.	19.	13.10.	929.00
48.	1890.	93.	12.	12.90.	956.00
49.	1925.	141.	17.	12.05.	493.00
50.	1880.	51.	6.	11.76.	106.00
51.	1877.	37.	4.	10.81.	245.00
52.	1882.	74.	8.	10.81.	2,755.00
53.	1883.	79.	7.	8.86.	1,545.00
54.	1889.	99.	8.	8.80.	192.00
55.	1898.	37.	3.	8.10.	253.00
56.	1885.	62.	5.	8.06.	105.00
57.	1893.	104.	8.	7.69.	2,315.00
58.	1878.	44.	3.	6.81.	137.00
59.	1924.	137.	8.	5.83.	176.00
60.	1926.	141.	7.	4.96.	140.00
61.	1927.	138.	1.	.72.	40.00

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA

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